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Allen-Scott Report**Satellite Breakups
Red Controlled**By ROBERT S. ALLEN
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Mr. Allen

There is nothing accidental about the recent break-up of Russian satellites over the U.S.

Their shattering into a number of pieces was a carefully planned and controlled Soviet military-space experiment.

U.S. interception devices located near Russia's borders picked up radio signals from ground transmitters in the Soviet Union to the orbiting satellites.

While intelligence authorities are still piecing together information on the sinister military implications of these Soviet tests, the North American Air Defense Command already has significant data indicating that Russia has scored a new nuclear-space breakthrough.

The development of MIRV — multi-warhead independent revolving vehicle — is strongly indicated in the Soviets' experiments, according to this analysis.

In non-technical terms, the Russians apparently have succeeded in separating in flight at a pre-determined time and location a "cluster of satellites," each capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Such a menacing accomplishment would enable the Soviet to launch a satellite set to reach a certain point over the U.S. and then direct nuclear bombs at targets across the country from New York to California.

Indicative of the range and danger of this possibility is the fact that fragments of the two splintered satellites were found in New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, D.C., Miami, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco and Houston.

These dire Russian experiments are only part of the Reds' satellite testing over the U.S. that is being intently followed.

The North American Defense Command and other space-tracking exercises have intercepted two-way radio transmissions via a large Soviet communications satellite now orbiting over the U.S.

These coded messages are believed to be transmitted by "illegals" — Soviet agents — operating in the U.S., Canada and Mexico.

These "illegals," who usually use couriers or short-wave radio to transmit information, are believed to be testing the use of satellites as a speedier and safer method of contacting the "Center," as their headquarters on the outskirts of Moscow is termed.

As a result of information given by Colonel Gleg Penkovsky, the Russian intelligence officer who worked for the U.S. until apprehended and executed, Pentagon and other authorities have been on the alert for the possible use of satellites for this purpose since 1952.

One Penkovsky report disclosed that a special room was set up in the Moscow headquarters of the GRU — military intelligence organization — to handle the satellite messages from agents in foreign countries.

The new espionage communication system was considered so promising by Kremlin leaders that General V.S. Sokolov, chief of strategic intelligence, was made head of it.

In addition to these satellite experiments, the Soviet has also in the past six months succeeded in altering the trajectory of an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) after it was launched over the Pacific.

Members of the Senate and House Armed Services Committees, briefed on this new Russian development, were told it could nullify proposed U.S. anti-missile missile defenses. The operation of these weapons is now based on calculation of the normal curve of their trajectory.

"If this report is correct, and I have no reason to question it," said Representative L. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, "then Russia has achieved a major missile breakthrough. We aren't even experimenting in this field."

Red China's military strength is one of the main factors in discussions inside the Johnson Administration over intensifying the war in South Viet Nam. The President has asked the joint chiefs of staff for a new estimate of China's air power within a 200-mile radius of the joint border with North Viet Nam.

The Joint Congressional Atomic Committee is making a study to ascertain if the recent nuclear explosion in Russia was underground. Preliminary reports indicate the amount of released radioactive materials approximates that of previous above-ground detonations. . . . Senator Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., member of the Armed Services Committee, contends that differences between Defense Secretary McNamara and the committee over putting the Nike-X anti-missile missile into production are basically clashes between theorists on the intentions of Russia and those who rely on known facts about the missile's capabilities. Thurmond asserts that McNamara, in testimony before the committee, opposed development of an anti-missile missile system on the ground nuclear warfare is as unthinkable for Russia as it is for the U.S. But Thurmond and other committee members are convinced the Soviet would risk a nuclear attack if it believed it could destroy this country's military might.

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